

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
27 November 2003 (27.11.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/098306 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G02B 6/44**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/GB03/01955**

(22) International Filing Date: **7 May 2003 (07.05.2003)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
0211517.8 20 May 2002 (20.05.2002) GB

(71) Applicant (*for AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BE, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CY, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IN, IS, IT, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MC, MD, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NL, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW only*): **TYCO ELECTRONICS**

RAYCHEM NV [BE/BE]; Diestsesteenweg 692, B-3010 Kessel-Lo (BE).

(71) Applicant (*for MG only*): **TYCO ELECTRONICS UK LTD** [GB/GB]; Faraday Road, Dorcan, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 5HH (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

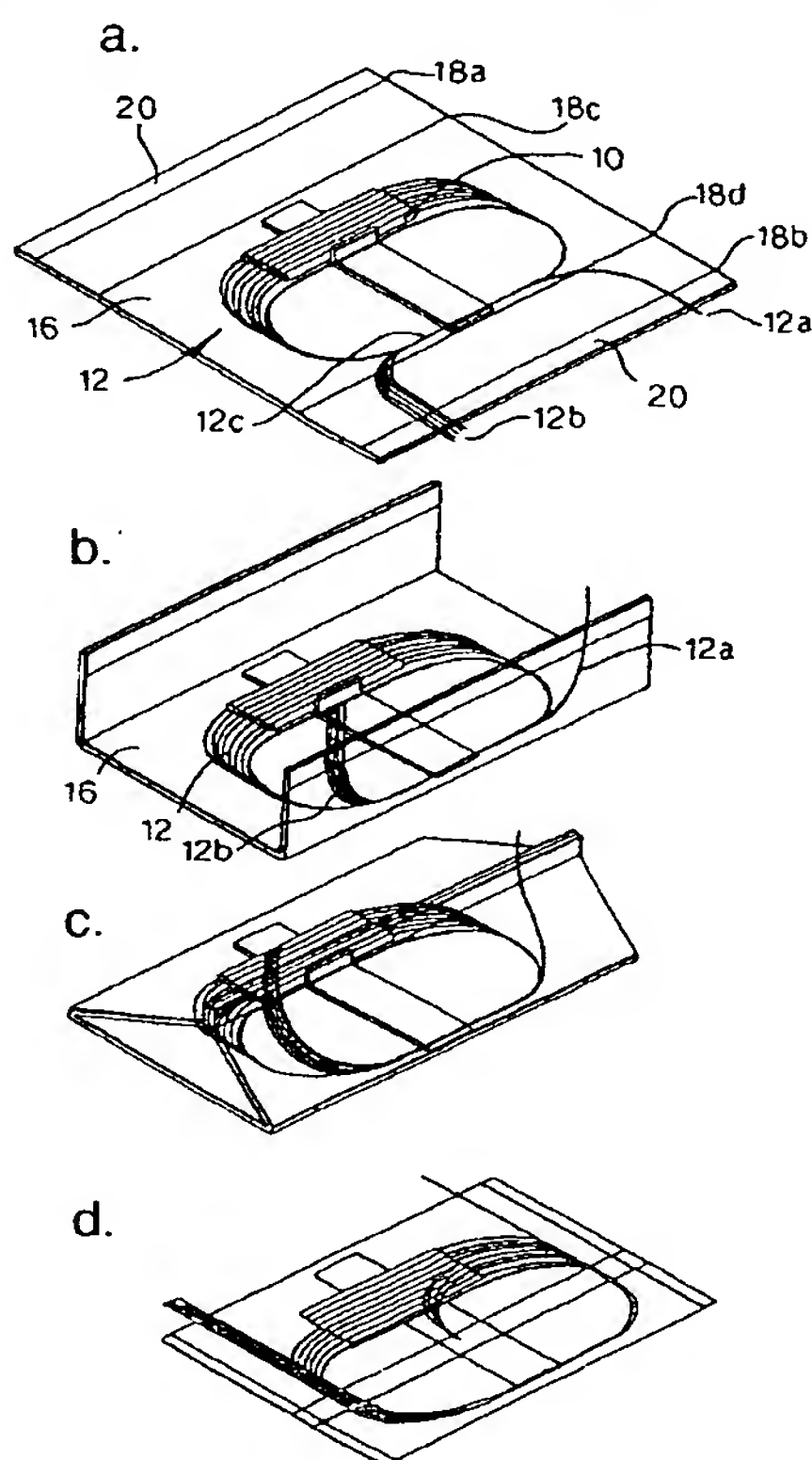
(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **BELLEKENS, Kathleen** [BE/BE]; Ellestraat 26A, B-3020 Winksele-Delle (BE). **MEURS, Paul** [BE/BE]; Vaartstraat 40, Bus 01-03, B-3000 Leuven (BE). **VANWINKEL, Freddy** [BE/BE]; Miskomdorp 19A, B-3472 Kersbeek-Miskom (BE).

(74) Agent: **JAY, Anthony, William**; Tyco Electronics UK Ltd, European Patent Department, Faraday Road, Dorcan, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 5HH (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **ENVELOPE FOR OPTICAL FIBRES**



(57) Abstract: Enclosure and method for sealingly enclosing a space into and/or from which at least one optical fibre (12) is fed to connect to at least one optical component (10), by providing a flexible protective sheet (16) of substantially moisture resistant material having a pair of sealing strips (20); and folding and sealing the sheet around the optical component to provide an envelope enclosing the component with the optical fibre(s) sealed between the sealing strips. The invention also concerns an enclosure into and/or from which the optical fibres pass through an aperture which is sealed by an adherent patch or flap with the fibres sealed between the exterior surface of the enclosure and an overlying portion of the patch or flap.

WO 03/098306 A1



CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— *of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only*

Published:

— *with international search report*

— *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

ENVELOPE FOR OPTICAL FIBRES

The present invention relates to optical fibre sealing. More in particular, the present invention relates to a method of and a device for sealingly enclosing a space into which one or more optical
5 fibres are fed.

It is well known that moisture has adverse effects on the properties of optical components. The split ratio of optical splitters, for example, may be influenced by the presence of moisture, and in optical connectors moisture may lead to increased losses. The sealing of optical components
10 against moisture and other environmental influences, in other words environmental sealing, is therefore highly desirable.

It has been proposed to environmentally seal individual optical components. This is, however, expensive and not always effective.

15 In the case of electrical components it is known to seal an entire circuit by enclosing it in a flexible, moisture-resistant bag. WO 94/18815 (Ericsson), for example, discloses a casing for flexibly enclosing electronic circuitry. The casing comprises a laminate consisting of metal and plastic sheets. Two sheets of laminate are joined to form an envelope in which electronic
20 circuitry may be accommodated. Electrical conductors pass through the joint region of the laminate.

Although such an arrangement may be effective for sealing electronic circuits, it is less suitable for optical components or circuits. The applicant has found that optical fibres, unlike electrical
25 conductors such as copper wires, should not be passed through the joint region of the laminate without additional measures. Copper wires (or other electrical conductors) may be bent under almost any angle without affecting their conductive properties. Optical fibres however, while being more flexible than copper wires, should not be bent under the minimum bending radius at which light losses occur (usually approximately 3cm), and certainly not under the minimum
30 bending radius at which they suffer permanent damage. In addition, optical fibres are made of glass which has different sealing properties to metal.

The applicant's earlier GB patent application No. 0110366.2 discloses a method of sealingly enclosing a space into which optical fibres are fed by accommodating a portion of at least one optical fibre between two sealing strips and applying pressure or heat to the strips to sealingly enclose the fibre, followed by the step of placing the seal formed by the sealing strips in the opening of a container and applying heat and/or pressure to the container to seal the opening onto the strips. This method is particularly suitable for providing a moisture resistant container enclosing at least one optical component with fibres fed through the seal for optically connecting the enclosed component with other components on the exterior of the enclosure.

One disadvantage associated with this method of sealing is that the fibre or fibres are fed into the enclosed space along an edge of the container. The fibre or fibres extend substantially perpendicular with respect to the longitudinal direction of the sealed edge such that the fibres extend perpendicularly from and with respect to the sealed edge of the enclosure. This can be particularly disadvantageous in applications where there is a requirement to route the fibre back over the surface of the enclosure, for example when storing the enclosure and fibre ends in a fibre optic organiser tray or in a tray type container closed by a closure member in the form of an organiser tray, since the fibre must have a minimum bend radius which results in the fibre extending beyond the edges of the enclosure.

There is a requirement therefore for a method of sealingly enclosing a space into which at least one optical fibre is fed which avoids the problem of the fibre exiting a sealed edge of a sealed enclosure, and a further requirement for a more compact enclosure where the fibre ends can be stored on the surface of the enclosure without extending beyond the edges thereof.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is a method of sealingly enclosing a space into which at least one optical fibre is fed; the method comprising the steps of:

providing at least one optical component connected to optical fibre(s);

providing a flexible protective sheet having a pair of sealing strips at or towards opposite ends thereof;

arranging the said optical component(s) on the said sheet;

folding the said ends of the sheet over the said optical component to provide an envelope surrounding the said component(s) with the said sealing strips arranged in overlapping engagement on one side of the envelope with the optical fibre(s) being fed into the interior of the

said envelope between the sealing strips;

applying heat and/or pressure to the said sealing strips so as to provide a sealed seam along one surface of the envelope sealingly enclosing the fibre(s); and

sealing the sides of the envelope to provide a sealed enclosure.

5

The term "side" is used herein to refer to the two main surfaces of the sheet from which the enclosure envelope is formed, and to refer to the two main external surfaces of a relatively flat envelope formed from the sheet, bearing in mind that at some stages of its formation the envelope may not be truly flat, but the surfaces in question can still notionally be identified

10

By folding the ends of the sheet such that the sealing strips are arranged in overlapping engagement on one side of the envelope the optical fibres can be readily fed into the interior of the envelope between the sealing strips on the side of the envelope and bent on that side of the envelope without extending beyond the envelope edges. This is particularly advantageous where there is a requirement to loop fibre ends for storage on one side of the envelope for subsequent connection to other components or to route the fibres over one side of the envelope for connection with other components, for example for connection with other components in an optical circuit organiser tray.

15

20

Preferably the sealing strips are provided on opposite sides of the sheet, and the end of the sheet are folded over the components along substantially parallel respective fold lines. In this way it is possible to form the envelope by folding the sheet along two parallel fold lines. By having the sealing strips on opposite sides of the sheet before folding the ends can be brought together in an overlapping arrangement with the sheet ends pointing in opposite directions to provide a sealed seam on one side of the envelope.

25

30

In an alternative embodiment, the said sealing strips are provided on the same side of the said sheet, and the ends of the sheet are folded along substantially parallel fold lines and brought together to form an overlapping apex butt joint with the sheet ends pointing in the same direction, and folding the said apex substantially flat against the said surface. In this arrangement heat and/or pressure can be applied to the overlapping ends of the sheet forming the apex in such a way that the application of pressure and/or heat to the component in the envelope can be avoided. By further folding the sheet along both its edges containing the sealing strips it is

possible for the sealing strips to be positioned on the same side of the sheet before folding so that pressure can be applied to the overlapping sealing strips in a plane substantially perpendicular to the plane of the envelope.

- 5 Preferably, the said fibre(s) is/are arranged on the said sheet with bends in the fibre and a straight section between the bends, and the said sheet is folded at a first end along a fold line coincident with the straight section(s) of fibre only. In this way the lengths of fibre that are enclosed by the seal can be turned through an angle of 180° or so when the end of the sheet is folded along the fold line coincident with the straight section of fibres. This rotation of the fibres is
10 accommodated by twisting of the fibres along the straight section such that the straight section of fibre behaves as a hinge.

In preferred embodiments the fibre(s) is/are arranged with a 90° bend in the region between the seam and the fold line at the said first end. This readily permits the fibres to be arranged
15 perpendicularly with respect to the sealing strips as they are fed into the enclosure on the side of the envelope.

Preferably the said sheet is folded such that the said seam is positioned substantially towards the centre of the said side surface of the envelope or towards one folded side edge thereof such that
20 the side surface of the envelope over which the fibre(s) is/are fed into the envelope is of sufficient shape and size to accommodate the minimum bend radius of the overlying fibre(s). This is particularly important where the fibre(s) is/are to be routed over the surface on the side of the envelope where they are fed into the envelope, for example in applications where it is desirable to locate sealed optical components in an optical organiser tray or in a tray type container closed by
25 an organiser tray with fibres fed into the enclosure connecting the component(s) for optical connection with other components on the exterior of the enclosure.

Preferably the said area is of sufficient shape and size to accommodate loops of fibre(s). This is particularly advantageous where it is desirable to provide lengths of free fibre for connecting the
30 enclosed component to other optical components.

In preferred embodiments the said sheet is folded such that the distance between the seam and the respective fold line of the sheet towards which the fibres are fed is sufficient to accommodate

the minimum bend radius of the fibre(s). This readily enables the fibre to be bent through an angle of 90° in the region between the seam and the fold line at the aforementioned first end of the envelope. In this way the fibre can be routed from the straight section to the sealed seam so that it is aligned perpendicularly with the sealing strips where it is fed into the enclosure.

5

In preferred embodiments the sheet comprises a laminate, and preferably the laminate comprises a moisture resistant layer in combination with the sealed seam. The moisture resistant layer can provide a substantially moisture resistant enclosure for enclosing the optical component. It is preferable that the moisture resistant layer is provided by a layer of aluminium. Preferably the said component(s) are arranged on a support and the fibre(s) is/are routed in accordance with a predetermined circuit configuration with fibre end(s) fed through the envelope for optical connection with other components. This allows for prefabrication of the optical component and fibres which allows for automation of the circuit assemble, and quick and simple installation within the enclosure.

10

In preferred embodiments the fibre(s) is/are fixed with respect to the said support.

In another aspect the invention further provides an enclosure enclosing at least one optical component into which at least one optical fibre is fed, produced by the above method.

15

According to a further aspect of the invention there is an enclosure enclosing at least one optical component and into which at least one optical fibre is feed; the said enclosure comprising; a flexible bag like container of substantially moisture resistant material enclosing the said component and portions of at least one optical fibre leading from the said component, and a substantially moisture resistant seam seal on one side of the container through which the said fibre is fed.

20

In another aspect the invention provides a kit-of-parts form forming a sealed enclosure in accordance with the method and end enclosure defined above.

25

A further variation, applicable to any arrangement where optical components are sealed in an enclosure, preferably at least partly sealed by a flexible sheet, involves the optical fibres entering and/or leaving the enclosure through a window or aperture having an adherent patch or flap with

30

the fibres sealed between the patch and a portion of the enclosure wall. Preferably, the enclosure consists of or is sealed by a polymeric film and the patch is made of polymeric film, preferably the same as that of the enclosure seal.

- 5 Various embodiments of the invention will now be more particularly described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figures 1a to 1d are perspective views showing an enclosure for an optical component at various stages of production;

- 10 Figures 2a to 2d are perspective views similar to those of Figures 1a to 1d showing the various stages of producing an enclosure according to a different arrangement to Figures 1a to 1d;

Figure 3 is a cross-section view of the enclosure Figure 1d;

Figure 4 is a cross-section view of the enclosure of Figure 2d; and

Figure 5 shows schematically the aforementioned patch-and-window seal.

15

- Referring to Figure 1, a sealed enclosure for an optical component or components into which at least one optical fibre is fed is produced according to a first embodiment of the invention with reference to Figures 1a to 1d. In Figure 1a an optical component comprising an array of splitters 10 and connected optical fibres 12 is mounted on a base plate support 14 with in-going fibres 12a and outgoing fibres 12b arranged in mirrored substantially S-shaped routes with straight sections 12c extending substantially parallel to the splitters 10 at the opposite end of the support 14. The arrangement of the optical component, fibres and support may be as described in the applicant's earlier GB patent application number 0129906.4. In Figure 1a the optical component assembly is arranged on a flexible laminate sheet 16. The laminate sheet includes a moisture resistant barrier layer which is preferably made of aluminium. The laminate may be of the type used in Raychem's TDUX(TM) products, as disclosed in EP 0579641 and other patents. When properly sealed, such a laminate has extremely low water vapour transmission rate (WVTR).
- 20
- 25

- The sheet 16 is provided with four parallel fold lines 18a, 18b, 18c and 18d which extend substantially parallel to the longitudinal direction of the optical splitters 10 and straight lengths of optical fibre 12c. The first pair of fold lines 18a, 18b extend close to the edges at opposite ends of the sheet while the second pair of fold lines 18c, 18d are positioned approximately midway between the edges and a notional parallel centre line of the sheet. The upper surface of the sheet
- 30

16 (as shown in the drawings of Figure 1a) is provided with a pair of sealing strips 20 in the region between the fold lines 18a, 18b and the respective edges of the sheet. It will be understood therefore that the sealing strips extend parallel to the fold lines on opposite ends of the sheet. The sealing strips 20 are preferably made of plastic which is sensitive to heat and/or pressure.

In the arrangement of Figure 1a the in and outgoing fibres 12a and 12b are bent through 90° between the fold lines 18b, 18d at one end of the sheet and then run substantially parallel along the fold line 18d along the section 12c and are then routed through a 180° bend where they connect with a respective end of a respective splitter 10. In the section 12c the fibres are secured to the support 14 by adhesive or other means.

In the position of Figure 1a the in and outgoing fibres between the fold lines 18b, 18d are biased to lie flat against the 180° sections of fibre between the splitter array and the straight section 12c as shown in figure 1d. The straight sections of fibre 12c are held in torsion when in the position of Figure 1a.

The optical components and fibres are enclosed within an envelope formed by folding and sealing the laminar sheet in accordance with the steps shown in Figures 1b to 1d. In Figure 1b the laminar sheet 16 is first folded along its fold lines 18c, 18d so that the end portions of the sheet are turned through approximately 90° about the respective fold lines 18c, 18d. The in and outgoing fibres 12a, 12b overlying this part of the sheet are also rotated with the end of the sheet. In Figure 1c the ends of the sheet are further rotated about their respective fold lines 18c, 18b until the sealing strips 20 engage one another with sections of the in and outgoing fibres arranged between the strips. The sheet is then further folded along the fold lines 18a and 18b such that an overlapping seam is formed along the length of the sealing strips with the sealing strips arranged at the apex of a triangular cross-section enclosure with the respective ends of the sheet between the fold lines 18a, 18c and 18c, 18b being inclined with respect to the central part of the sheet between the fold lines 18c, 18d. In the position of Figure 1c the sealing strips are arranged in a plane substantially perpendicular to the plane of the central part of the sheet and are positioned above the optical components within the envelope being formed. In this position heat and/or pressure, preferably both, is applied to the sealing strips causing the strips to change shape and to sealingly surround the fibres as described in the applicant's earlier GB patent application

number 0110366.2. When made of plastic, the sealing strips may melt slightly, resulting in a good mutual bond and a good bonding with the sections of optical fibre positioned between the strips.

5 When sealing of the apex seam is completed the sealed seam is rotated about the fold lines 18a, 18b and the end sections of the sheet are folded flat against the components enclosed within the envelope and the central section of the sheet as shown in Figure 1d. In this position the in and outgoing fibres 12a, 12b lying across the end section between the fold lines 18d, 18b in Figure 1a lie substantially flat within the enclosure with the sections of fibre on the other side of the seal
10 extending flat along the surface on the side of the envelope having the fibre seam seal. The envelope is then sealed along its open side edges by the application of heat and/or pressure to seal the enclosed space within the envelope containing the optical circuit and sections of fibre.

A schematic cross-section showing the sealed enclosure of Figure 1d is shown in Figure 3. In
15 Figure 3 it can be seen that the position of the fold line 18a is not entirely critical and may be positioned slightly away from the sealing strip 20 along the respective edge of the sheet.

Referring now Figure 2a to 2d, in another arrangement the sealing strips 20 are arranged on opposite sides of the laminate sheet 16 so that only two fold lines are required to form a sealed
20 seam along the surface of one side of the envelope enclosure. In the method of Figures 2a to 2d the end of the sheet opposite that comprising the overlying fibre sections 12a, 12b is folded along the fold line 18c by approximately 180° to overlie the splitters 10 and part of the fibres and support 14. The overlying fibres in the region between the fold line 18d and the sealing strip 20 at the other end of the sheet are then folded independently of the sheet to overlie the sealing strip
25 20 on the folded side of the sheet. The other end of the sheet is then folded along the fold line 18d to enclose the bent fibre sections. The sealing strips 20 are then brought into engagement with sections of the ingoing and outgoing fibres arranged between the strips such that they are sealingly enclosed by the application of heat and/or pressure to the sealing strips as previously described. It will be understood in this arrangement the enclosed components and fibres can be
30 protected from the effects of the applied pressure and heat by the provision of a suitable support on the interior side of the envelope to prevent damage to the components during sealing. As in the previously described embodiment the sides of the envelope can there be sealed to provide a fully sealed enclosure containing optical components.

Figure 3 shows a schematic cross-section of the sealed enclosure of Figure 1d with the sealing strips positioned on the same sides of the laminar sheet.

- 5 Figure 4 is a similar cross-section view to that of Figure 3, but of the sealed enclosure of Figure 2d with the sealing strips positioned on opposite sides of the laminar sheet such that the sheet is only folded along two fold lines to form the enclosure.

10 Figure 5 shows in plan and in cross-section a plastics sheet which has been folded to form an enclosure 30 around an optical component (not shown) and has been sealed around the superposed sheet edges 32. Optical fibres 40 pass to and from the optical component inside the enclosure through an opening or window 34, which is sealed by an adhesive patch 36 of plastics film to provide the aforementioned patch-and-window seal. The optical fibres are thus sealed between the exterior surface of the enclosure and the overlying portion of the patch. In this
15 example, the enclosure resembles a polymer film envelope, but it will be understood that the patch-and-window seal technique could also be applied to enclosures comprising a box or tray closed by a plastics film, or to enclosure boxes made of metal or other relatively inflexible material. The patch may be made of and adhered by any appropriate materials, plastics films with pressure-sensitive or contact adhesives being convenient in practice.

20

Although the invention has been described with reference to the embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those precise embodiments and that various changes and modifications may be effected without further inventive skill and effort.

25

CLAIMS

1. A method of sealingly enclosing a space into which at least one optical fibre is fed; the method comprising the steps of: (a) providing at least one optical component connected to optical fibre(s); (b) providing a flexible protective sheet having a pair of sealing strips at or
5 towards opposite ends thereof; (c) arranging the said optical component(s) on the said sheet; (d) folding the said ends of the sheet over the said optical component to provide an envelope surrounding the said component(s) with the said sealing strips arranged in overlapping engagement on one side of the envelope with the optical fibre(s) being fed into the interior of the said envelope between the sealing strips; (e) applying heat and/or pressure to the said sealing
10 strips so as to provide a sealed seam along one surface of the envelope sealingly enclosing the fibre(s); and (f) sealing the sides of the envelope to provide a sealed enclosure.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the said sealing strips are provided on opposite sides of the said sheet, and the ends of the sheet are folded over the said component(s) along
15 substantially parallel respective fold lines .
3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the said sealing strips are provided on the same side of the said sheet, and the ends of the sheet are folded along substantially parallel fold lines to form an overlapping apex, and folding the said apex substantially flat against the said surface.
20
4. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the said fibre(s) is/are arranged on the said sheet with bends in the fibre and a straight section between the bends, and the said sheet is folded at a first end along a fold line coincident with the straight section(s) of fibre only.
- 25 5. A method as claimed in Claim 4 wherein the fibre(s) is/are arranged with a 90 degree bend in the region between the seam and the fold line at the said first end.
6. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the said sheet is folded such that the said seam is positioned substantially towards the centre of the said side surface of the envelope or towards one folded side edge thereof such that the side surface of the envelope over which
30 the fibre(s) is/are fed into the envelope is of sufficient shape and size to accommodate the minimum bend radius of the overlying fibre(s).

7. A method as claimed in Claim 6 wherein the said area is of sufficient shape and size to accommodate loops of fibre(s).

8. A method as claimed in any of Claims 5 to 7 wherein the said sheet is folded such that the distance between the seam and the respective fold line of the sheet towards which the fibres are fed is sufficient to accommodate the minimum bend radius of the fibre(s).

9. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the sheet comprises a laminate.

10. A method as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the laminate comprises a moisture resistant layer.

11. A method as claimed in Claim 10 wherein the said moisture resistant layer comprises aluminium.

12. A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the said component(s) are arranged on a support and the fibre(s) is/are routed in accordance with a predetermined circuit configuration with fibre end(s) fed through the envelope for optical connection with other components.

13. A method as claimed in Claim 12 wherein the fibre(s) is/are fixed with respect to the said support.

14. An enclosure enclosing at least one optical component and into which at least one optical fibre is feed, produced by the method according to any of the preceding claims.

15. An enclosure enclosing at least one optical component and into which at least one optical fibre is fed; the said enclosure comprising; a flexible bag like container of substantially moisture resistant material enclosing the said component and portions of at least one optical fibre leading from the said component, and a substantially moisture resistant seam seal on one side of the container through which the said fibre is fed.

16. An enclosure as claimed in Claim 15 wherein the said fibre is/are arranged in the

container with bends in the fibre and a straight section between the bends, and a folded edge of the container is coincident with the said straight section of fibre.

17. An enclosure as claimed in Claim 15 or Claim 16, which enclosure is of a size and shape
5 for fitting into an optical fibre organiser tray.

18. A fibre optic organiser tray having an enclosure according to any of Claims 15 to 17 fitted therein

10 19. A kit of parts for forming an enclosure according to Claims 14, 15 or 16.

18. A method substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15 19. Apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

20. Enclosure or method of forming an enclosure for sealingly enclosing a space into or from which optical fibres are fed for connecting optical components present inside the space in use
20 with optical or other components outside the space, wherein the optical fibres enter and/or leave the said space through an aperture in a wall of the enclosure, which aperture is covered by an adherent patch or flap with the fibres sealed between the patch or flap and a portion of the enclosure wall.

25 21. Method or enclosure according to claim 20, wherein the enclosure consists of or is sealed by a polymeric film containing the said aperture and the patch is made of polymeric film, preferably the same as that of the enclosure.

30 22. Method or enclosure according to claim 20 or 21, which is also as claimed in any of the preceding claims.

1/4

Fig.1a.

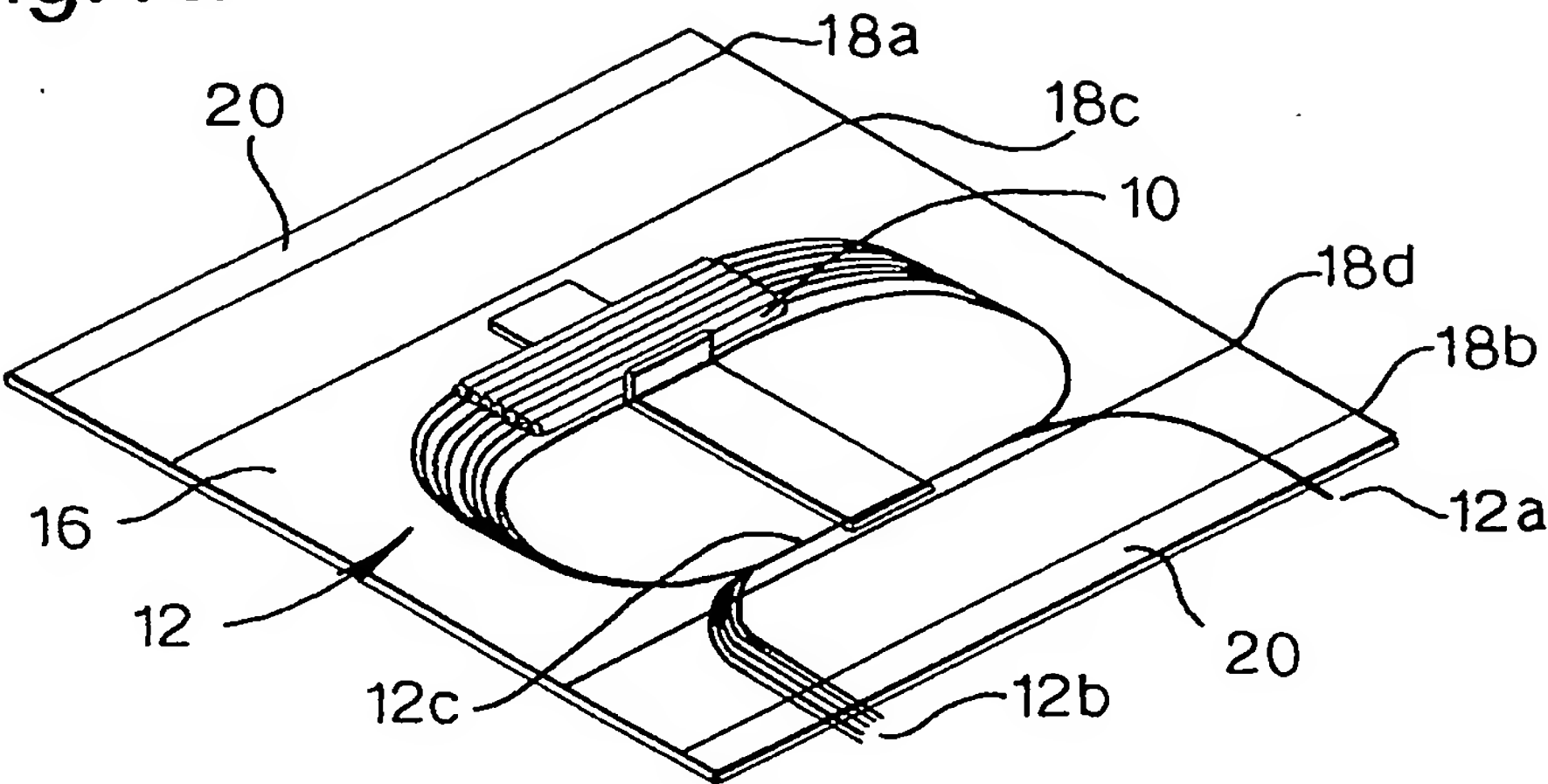


Fig.1b.

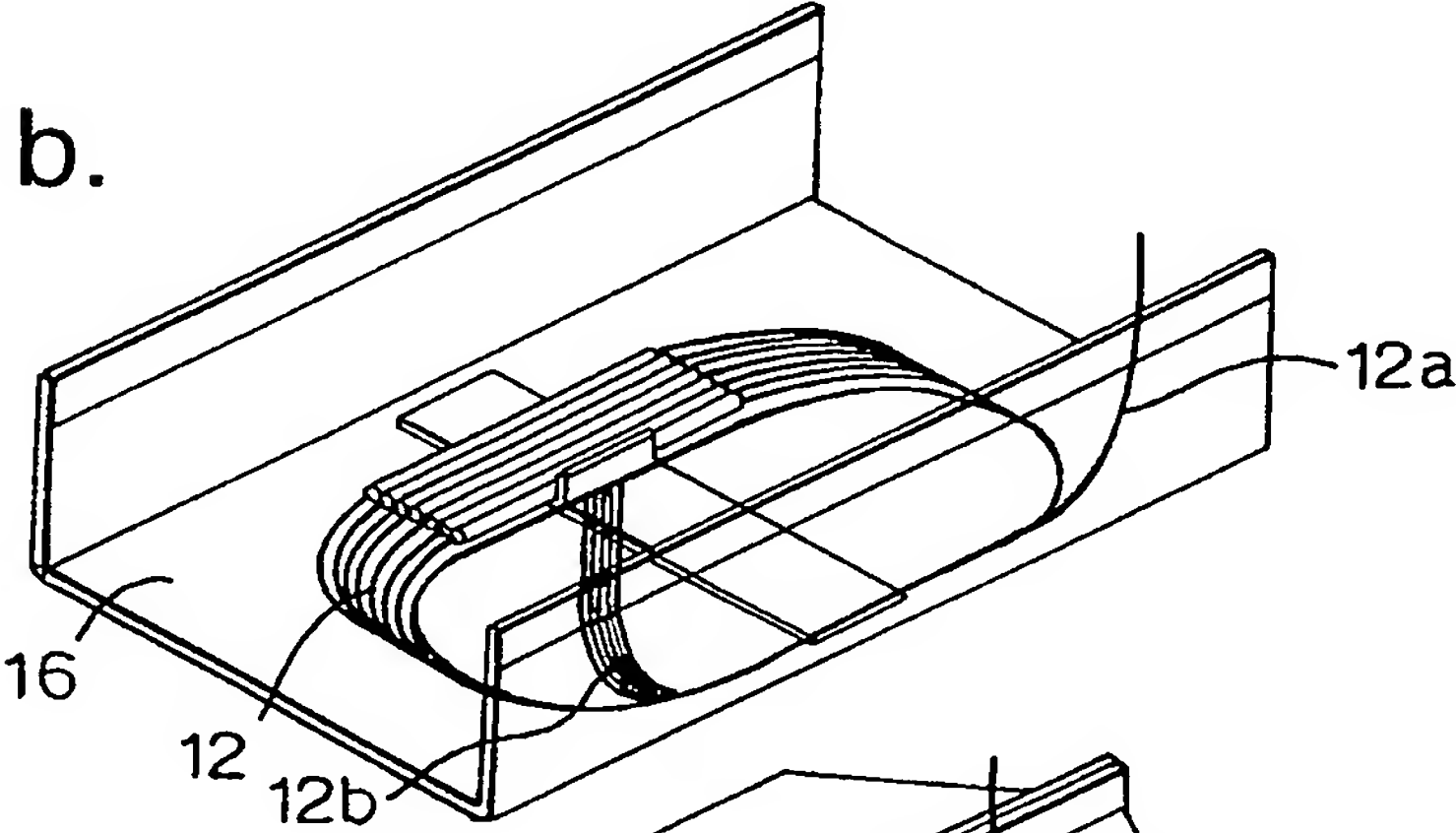


Fig.1c.

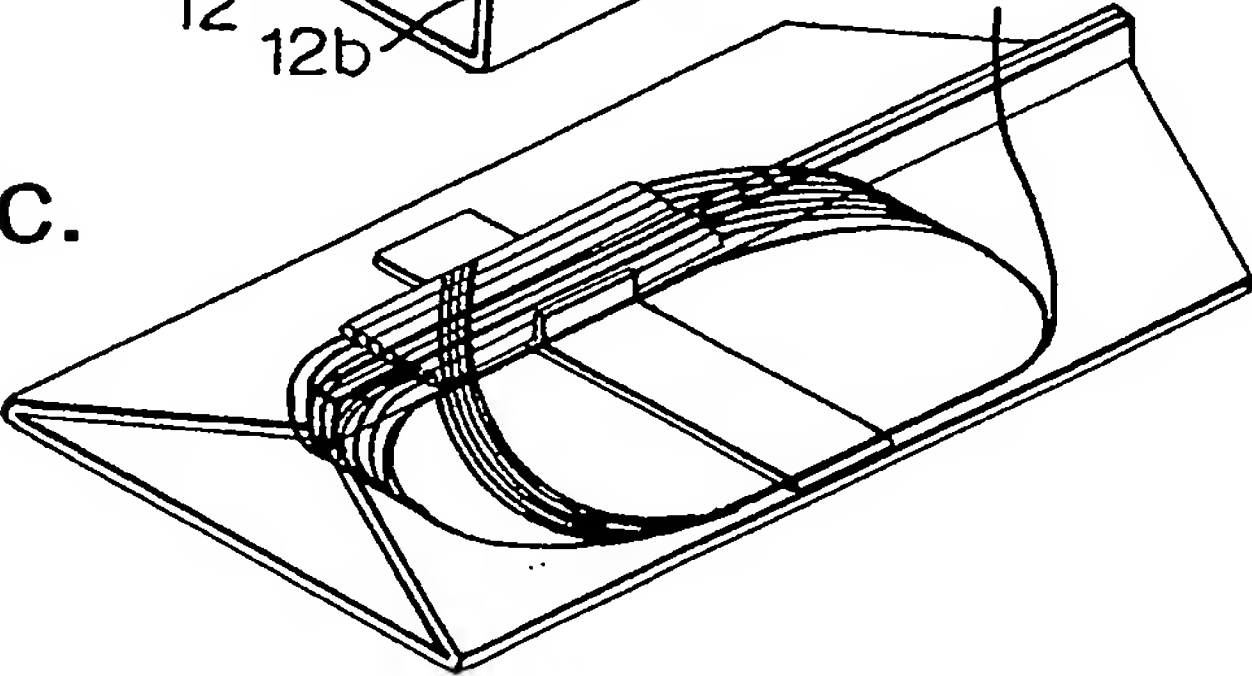


Fig.1d.

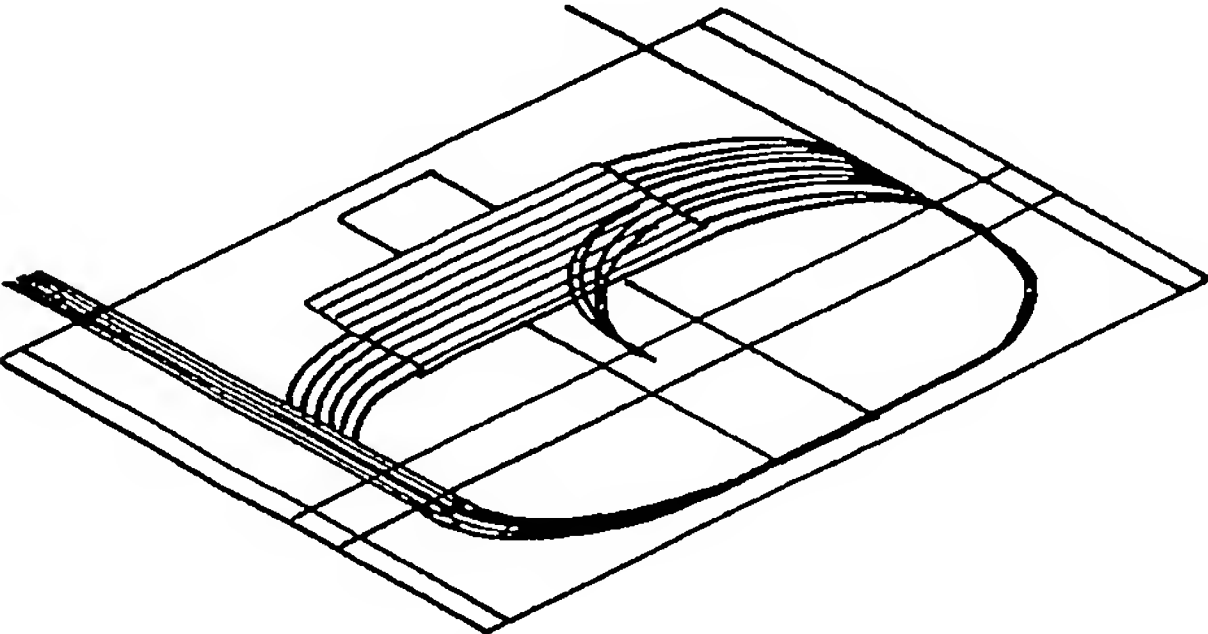


Fig.2a.

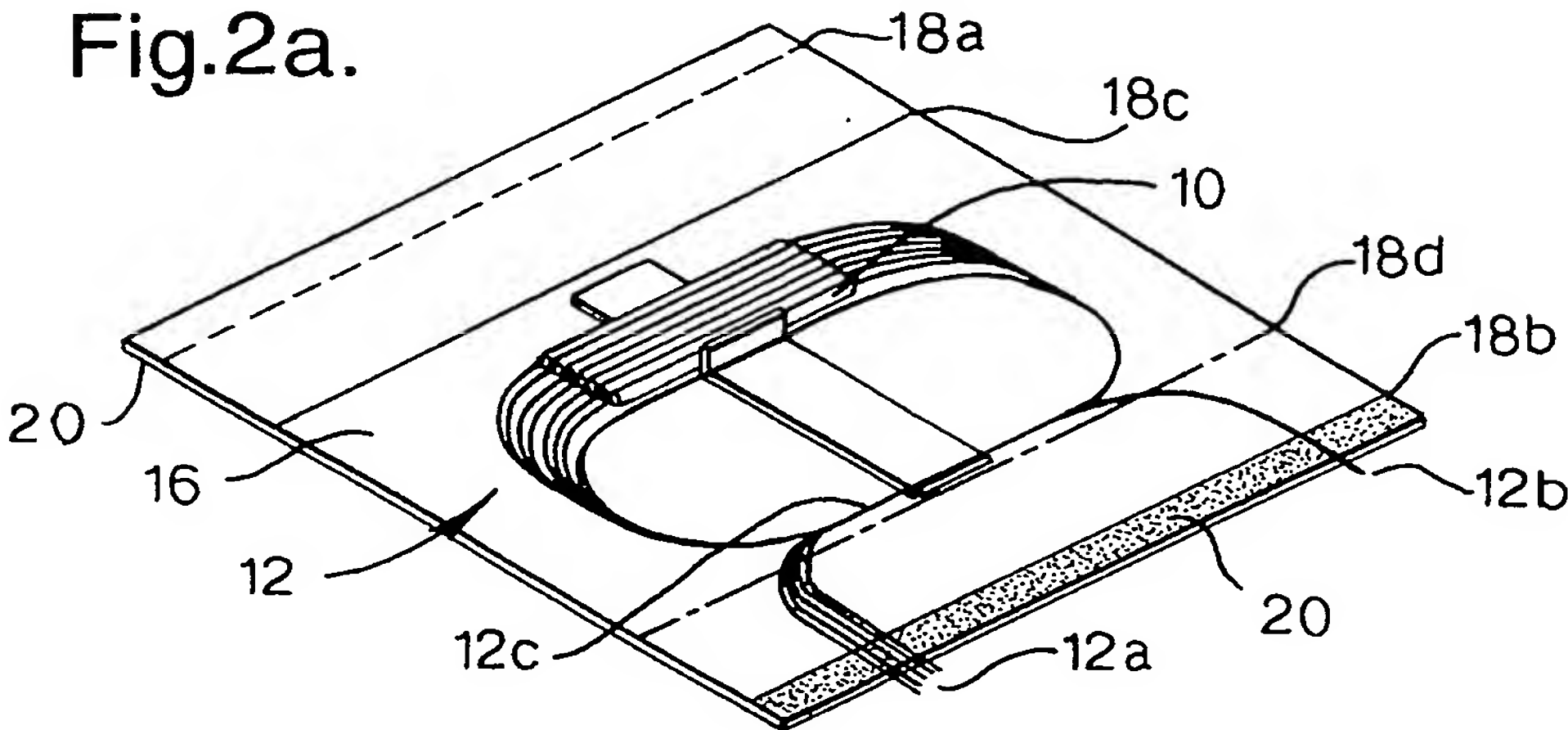


Fig.2b.

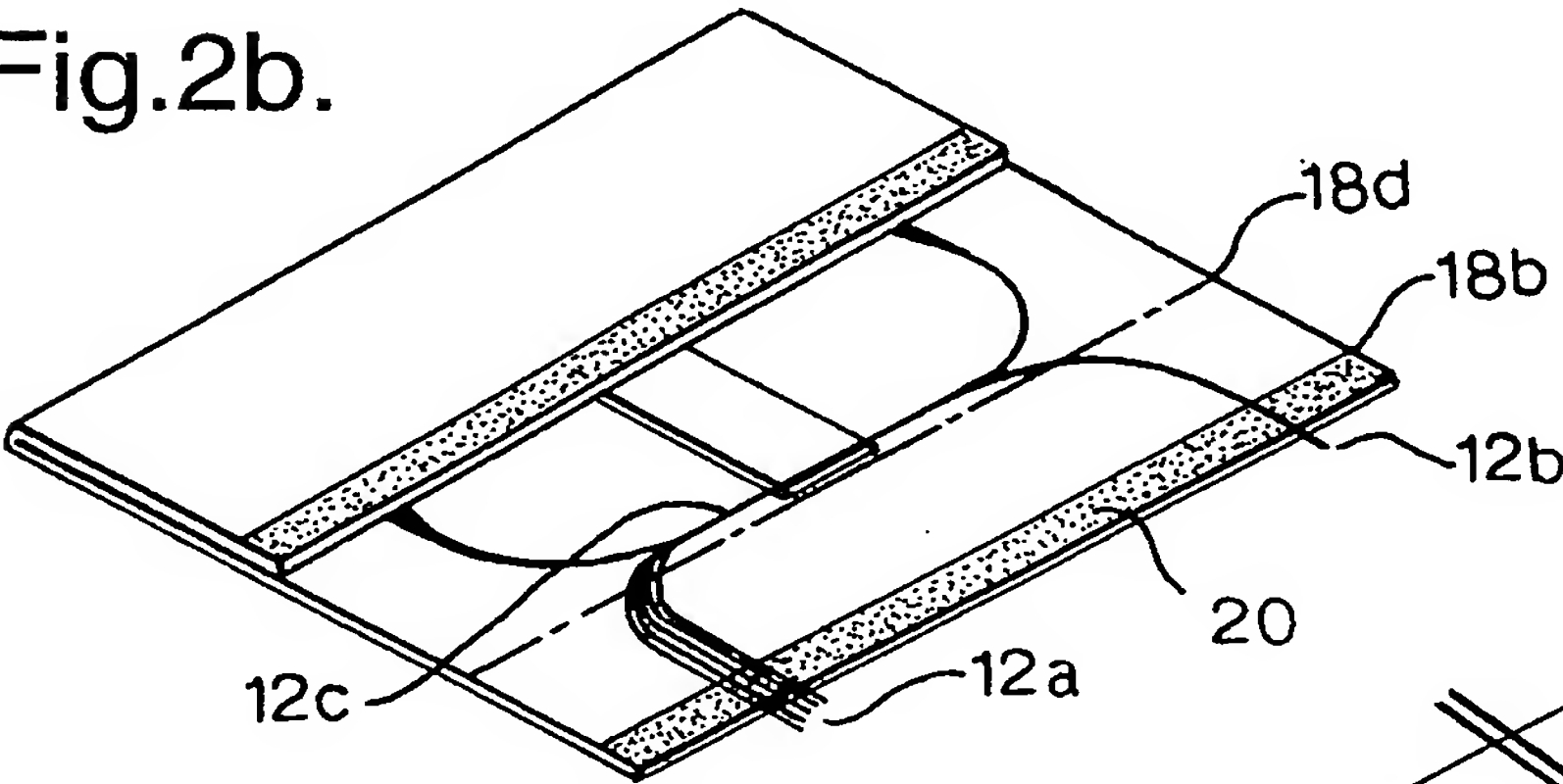


Fig.2c.

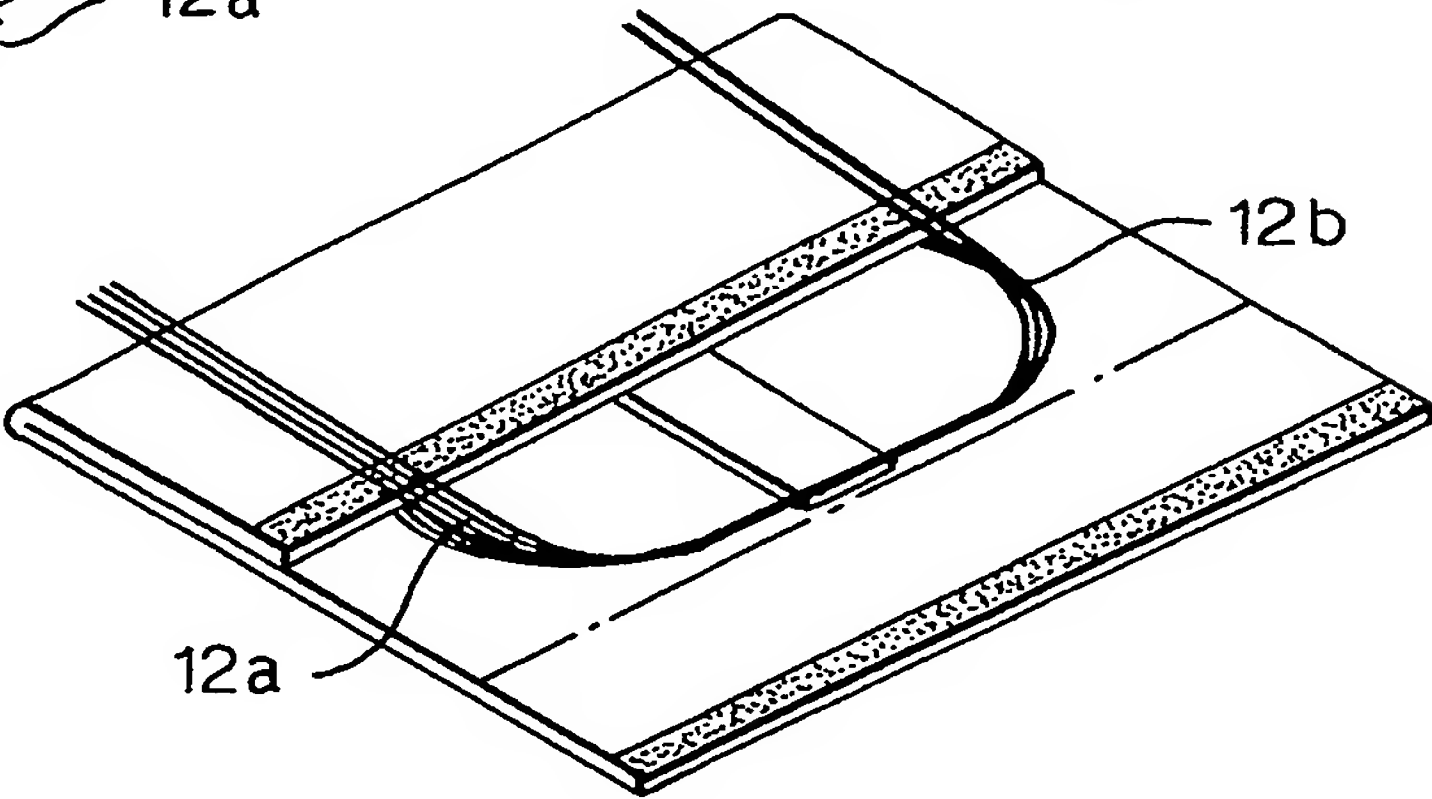


Fig.2d.

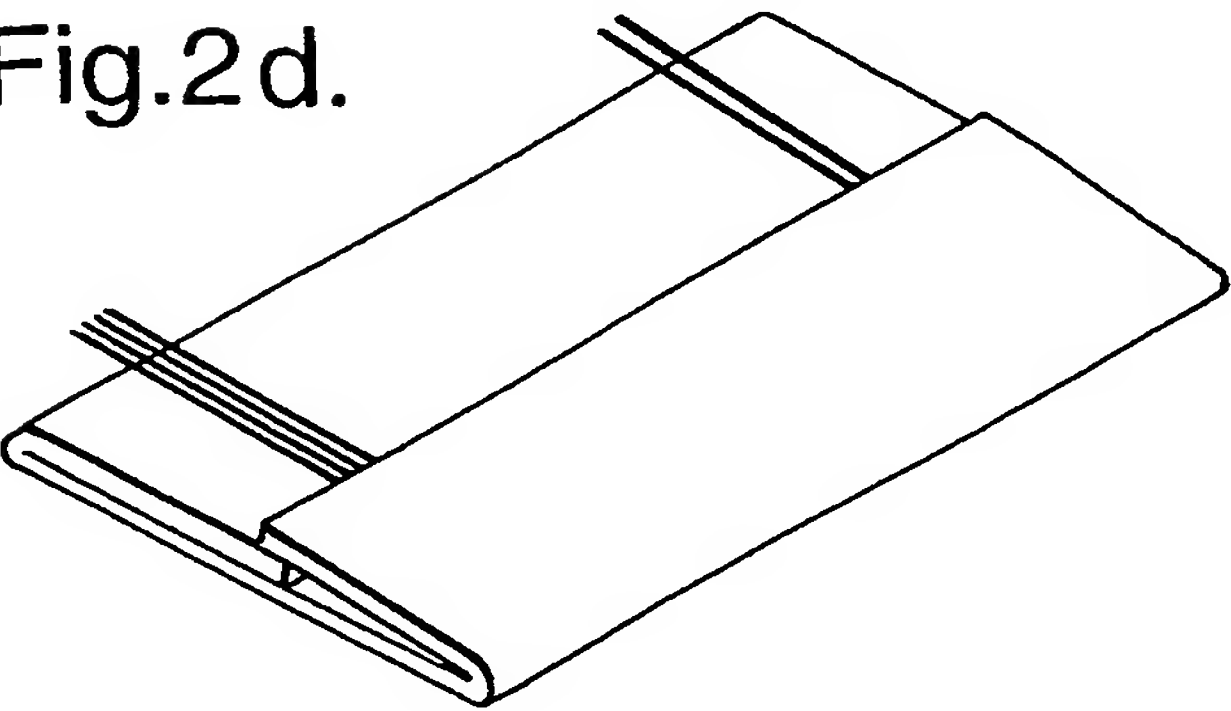


Fig.3.

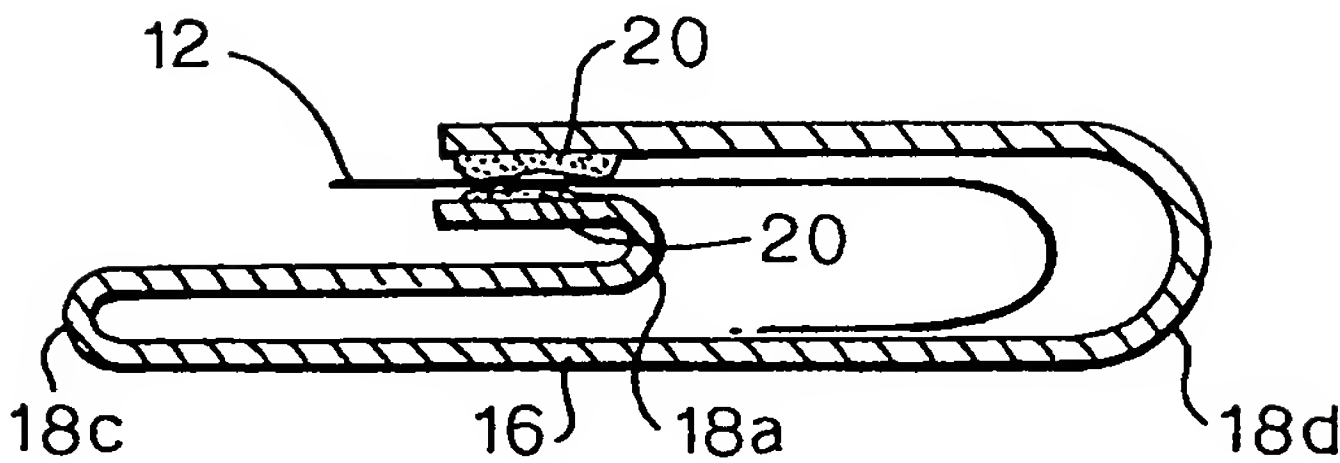


Fig.4.

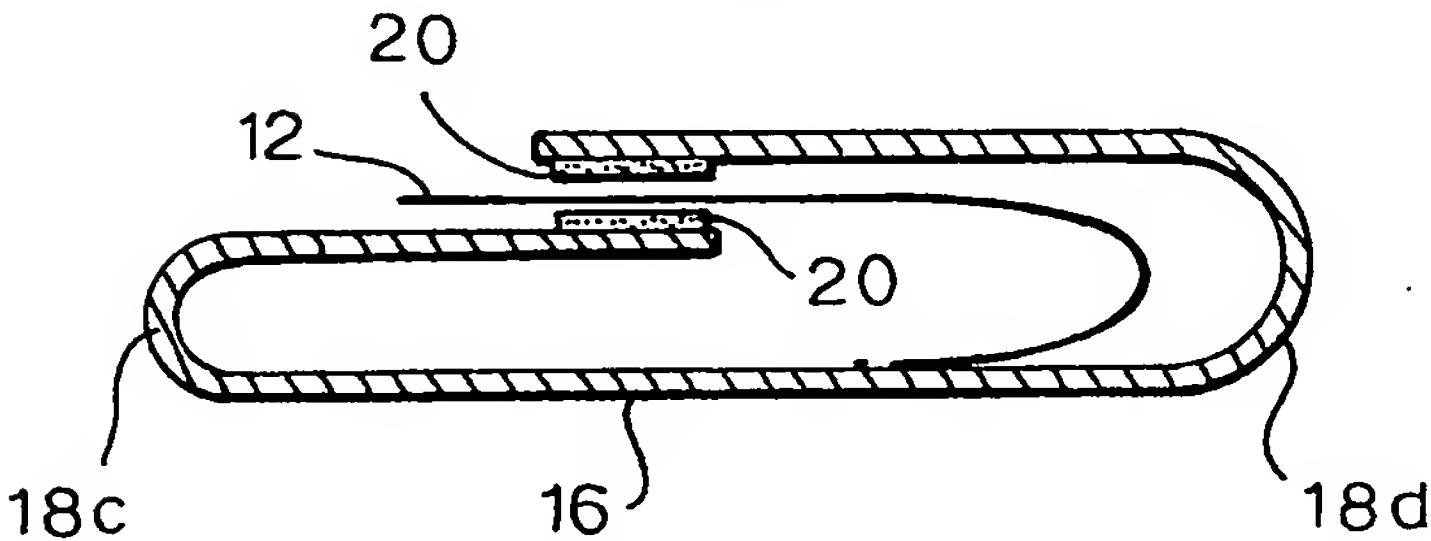
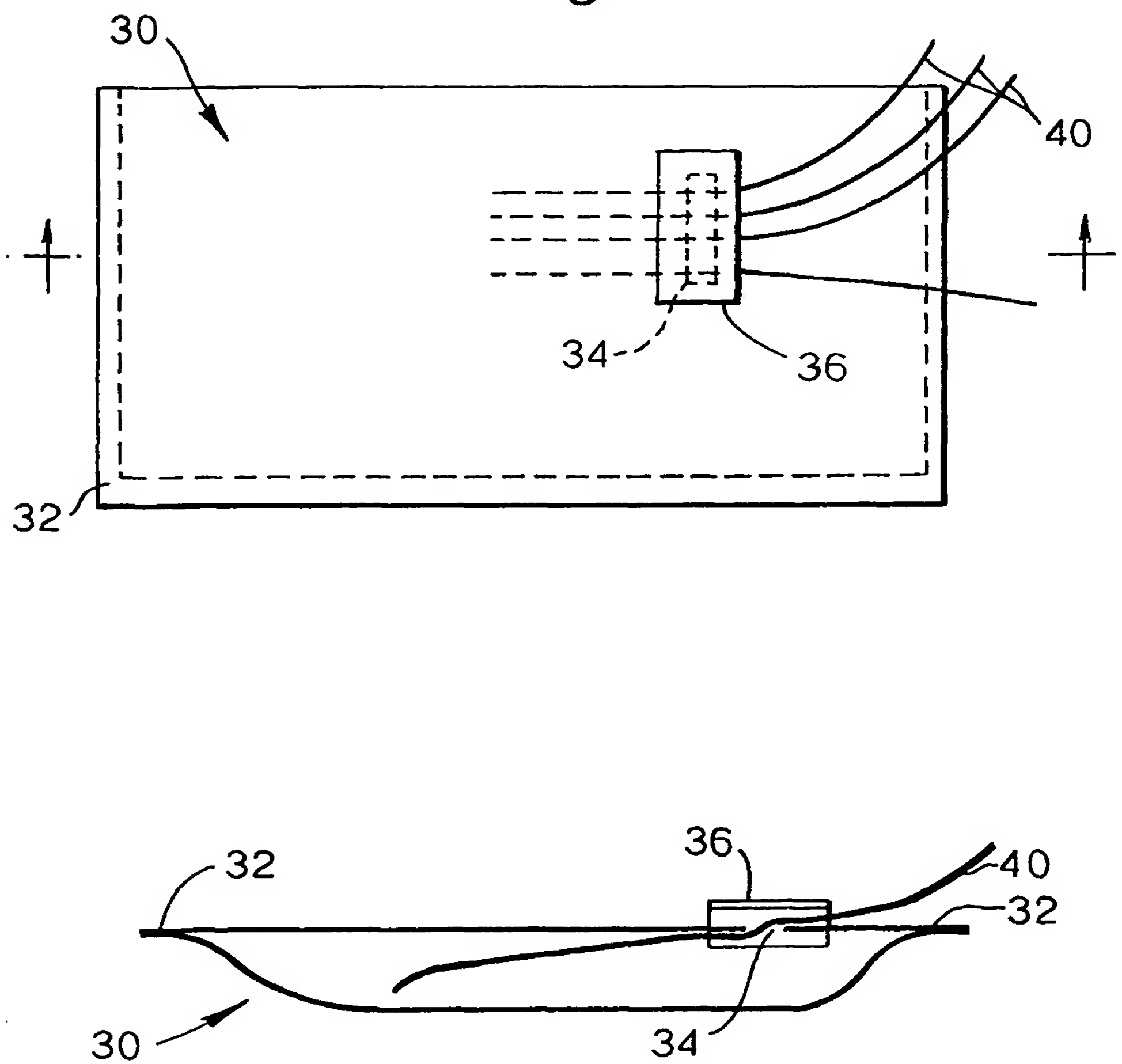


Fig.5.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No

PCT/GB 03/01955

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G02B6/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G02B B65D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 954 670 A (JENSEN MICHAEL LIND ET AL) 4 September 1990 (1990-09-04) abstract; figures 1,2 column 12, line 56 -column 13, line 17 ---	1,2,9-22
X	US 6 161 688 A (WEBER JENS) 19 December 2000 (2000-12-19) the whole document ---	1,2, 12-15, 18-22
X	EP 0 328 386 A (MINNESOTA MINING & MFG) 16 August 1989 (1989-08-16) abstract; figures 4-7 --- -/--	1,15

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 September 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/10/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Faderl, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter national Application No

PCT/GB 03/01955

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1 050 765 A (MITSUBISHI CABLE IND LTD) 8 November 2000 (2000-11-08) abstract; figures 1-3,5,6,15,18C column 6, paragraph 38 -column 7, paragraph 41 column 8, paragraph 54 ---	1-22
A	US 4 468 089 A (BROREIN WILLIAM J) 28 August 1984 (1984-08-28) abstract; figures 12-14 ---	2,3
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 13, 5 February 2001 (2001-02-05) -& JP 2000 292642 A (NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP ;NTT ELECTORNICS CORP), 20 October 2000 (2000-10-20) abstract; figure 6 ---	1-22
A	US 5 562 295 A (WAMBEKE ALAIN ET AL) 8 October 1996 (1996-10-08) abstract; figure 2 ---	1,15
A	EP 0 055 231 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M) 30 June 1982 (1982-06-30) abstract ---	1,6
A	US 5 754 724 A (BECHAMPS RONALD D ET AL) 19 May 1998 (1998-05-19) abstract; figure 6 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/01955

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4954670	A	04-09-1990	AT 88302 T	15-04-1993
			AU 633068 B2	21-01-1993
			AU 5316990 A	16-08-1990
			AU 598791 B2	05-07-1990
			AU 6920587 A	27-08-1987
			BR 8700857 A	29-12-1987
			CA 1276036 C	06-11-1990
			CN 87102262 A	21-10-1987
			DE 3785376 D1	19-05-1993
			DE 3785376 T2	02-12-1993
			DK 91587 A	25-08-1987
			EP 0236056 A2	09-09-1987
			JP 62225117 A	03-10-1987
			NO 870754 A	25-08-1987
			TR 23069 A	21-02-1989
US 6161688	A	19-12-2000	DE 19634523 A1	05-03-1998
			FR 2752826 A1	06-03-1998
			GB 2316808 A , B	04-03-1998
			JP 10120034 A	12-05-1998
EP 0328386	A	16-08-1989	US 4849580 A	18-07-1989
			BR 8900595 A	10-10-1989
			CA 1312931 C	19-01-1993
			CN 1035209 A	30-08-1989
			DE 68919418 D1	05-01-1995
			DE 68919418 T2	18-05-1995
			EP 0328386 A2	16-08-1989
			JP 1248484 A	04-10-1989
			JP 2706504 B2	28-01-1998
			MX 167899 B	21-04-1993
EP 1050765	A	08-11-2000	JP 11211918 A	06-08-1999
			JP 11218621 A	10-08-1999
			CA 2318066 A1	29-07-1999
			EP 1050765 A1	08-11-2000
			US 6535684 B1	18-03-2003
			WO 9938041 A1	29-07-1999
US 4468089	A	28-08-1984	CA 1202094 A1	18-03-1986
			MX 154548 A	28-09-1987
JP 2000292642	A	20-10-2000	NONE	
US 5562295	A	08-10-1996	AT 140306 T	15-07-1996
			AT 183294 T	15-08-1999
			AU 680203 B2	24-07-1997
			AU 4969893 A	29-03-1994
			AU 683018 B2	30-10-1997
			AU 4969993 A	29-03-1994
			BG 99474 A	29-03-1996
			BR 9307007 A	23-02-1999
			BR 9307011 A	23-02-1999
			CA 2142347 A1	17-03-1994
			CA 2143201 A1	17-03-1994
			CN 1092139 A , B	14-09-1994
			CN 1090381 A , B	03-08-1994
			CZ 9500569 A3	17-04-1996

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern

Application No

PCT/GB 03/01955

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5562295	A		CZ 9500570 A3	17-04-1996
			DE 69303610 D1	14-08-1996
			DE 69303610 T2	27-02-1997
			DE 69326028 D1	16-09-1999
			DE 69326028 T2	23-03-2000
			DK 658242 T3	05-08-1996
			DK 774088 T3	06-12-1999
			EP 0658242 A1	21-06-1995
			EP 0774088 A1	21-05-1997
			ES 2091138 T3	16-10-1996
			ES 2134344 T3	01-10-1999
			FI 950995 A	03-03-1995
			FI 950996 A	03-03-1995
			WO 9405935 A1	17-03-1994
			WO 9405943 A1	17-03-1994
			GR 3020512 T3	31-10-1996
			GR 3030968 T3	30-11-1999
			HU 72527 A2	28-05-1996
			HU 71044 A2	28-11-1995
			IL 106902 A	31-10-1995
			IN 182683 A1	26-06-1999
			JP 8501372 T	13-02-1996
			JP 8501138 T	06-02-1996
			NO 950841 A	03-03-1995
			NZ 255478 A	28-05-1996
			NZ 255479 A	26-01-1996
			PL 307683 A1	12-06-1995
			PL 307684 A1	12-06-1995
			RO 117219 B1	30-11-2001
			RU 2126509 C1	20-02-1999
			RU 2121100 C1	27-10-1998
			SK 26895 A3	11-10-1995
			US 5607167 A	04-03-1997
			ZA 9306513 A	22-03-1994
EP 0055231	A	30-06-1982	SE 424924 B	16-08-1982
			BR 8109021 A	12-04-1983
			DE 3175315 D1	16-10-1986
			DK 371382 A ,B,	18-08-1982
			EP 0055231 A1	30-06-1982
			FI 830009 A ,B,	03-01-1983
			JP 57502139 T	02-12-1982
			MX 153360 A	02-10-1986
			NO 822726 A ,B,	10-08-1982
			SE 8008989 A	20-06-1982
			WO 8202254 A1	08-07-1982
			YU 296481 A1	31-12-1983
US 5754724	A	19-05-1998	NONE	